

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, November 4, 1884

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE,
OF MAINE.**FOR VICE PRESIDENT,**
JOHN A. LOGAN,
OF ILLINOIS.**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:**At Large—G. J. Meyer,
First District—J. W. Osterman,
Second District—D. G. Van Buren,
Third District—Joseph H. Davis,
Fourth District—W. W. Anderson,
Fifth District—B. T. Hoopes,
Sixth District—W. M. Poon,
Seventh District—C. A. Anderson,
Eighth District—L. L. Snows.

A free trade shop is a school for

groups.

"The spoon of poverty feeds the

mouth of free trade."

Mr. Beecher's most intimate friends

will sorrowfully confess that as a po-

litical leader he has not been a success.

The democratic campaign is dull with-

out such an important figure in the cam-

paign of 1880.

Carl Schurz is still advertising for the

missing Democratic German vote in Ohio.

He thinks it dropped out of his pocket,

but he is mistaken. It never got in his

pocket.

An important straw: "Thirty ministers

in Indianapolis testify their respect for

the character of James G. Blaine. How

many ministers in Indianapolis are ready

to endorse the character of Grover Cleve-

land?"

We presume that if Mr. Blaine is elect-

ed, the editors of the New York Post, the

New York Times, and the Harpers will

move out of the country. If so good a

thing will come of his election, then let

the people pray that Mr. Blaine may be

elected.

One democratic paper remarked, "There

are thousands and thousands of republi-

cans who can not vote for Blaine." "Very

true," says the St. Louis Globe-Demo-

crat, "they live in the south mainly, and

the reason they can't vote for Blaine is

that Bourbon shot guns won't let them."

The Gazette publishes on another page

a portion of the thrilling speech made by

General Woodford, of New York, in re-

sponse to Mr. Beecher's blackguarding of

Mr. Blaine. If the general doesn't strip

the Brooklyn divine bare and hold him

up for public reprobation, no man was

ever held in that position. Let our

readers carefully read the speech.

Down in South Dead there were nu-

merous motes in the Blaine and Logan

demonstration, and one of the most strik-

ing of those was.

"Fruits of a protective tariff—

Our comfortable homes."

If any workmen on the face of the

earth can boast of their homes it is the

American workmen.

Different persons seek after immortality

in far different ways. One will see

how near he can come to starving him-

self and yet live. Another will swallow

molten lead. Still another will write the

Lord's Prayer on a card not much larger

than a nickel. But Miss Eliza Kidd, of

Kentucky, who is only 20 years old, has

immortalized herself by finishing a crazy

quilt containing 33,511 pieces, 673,887

stitches, 21 spools of thread, and 30 yards

and 30 yards of cloth.

On another page of the Gazette will

be found an excellent article on the Hon. L.

B. Caswell, candidate for congress in this

district. It is taken from the Evening

Wisconsin, and is a very able and truth-

ful statement of the case. Mr. Caswell

deserves all the good words that have

been spoken of him. He is one of the

best men Wisconsin has sent to the house

of representatives—industrious, able,

thoroughly sound in judgment, and al-

ways on the right side of every great pub-

lic question.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is the leading

democratic paper in Ohio. Its democ-

racy is deep rooted, and yet it takes

time to say: "Whatever may have been

the general democratic impression two

weeks ago, it is apparent now that the

victory of last Tuesday was in a great

degree the sequence of the presence and

magnificent generalship of both James

G. Blaine and John A. Logan. Mr.

Blaine is so much better than his party

that he commands attention where it

does not. He has not lost those personal

"qualities which have attracted so many

men to him in the past. It has un-

questionably strengthened him at every

point he has visited. Gen. Logan also,

"unquestionably, wielded a large in-

fluence." His presence stimulated mem-

ories of the days of '62, '63, '64 and '65.

Among the men who followed him in

"battle the bitter feelings left by the civil

conflict may have passed away, but sol-

diers, even in their most forgiving spir-

it, delight to honor a man of stalwart

bravery and tangible accomplishments.

In war, Gen. Logan's speeches added

"much to his effectiveness. He led the

"republican column on the stump."

"Bozonia" at Prentiss & Evenson's.

CLEVELAND'S CONFESSION.

If there ever was a time since Cleve-

land was nominated that the democrats

felt disgusted with that man's littleness

and brazenness, it was in reading his

letter to Mrs. Beecher, which Mr.

Beecher read at a democratic meeting in

New York last Wednesday. The letter

is beneath any man of brain or honor.

Mrs. Beecher wrote a kind letter to Mr.

Cleveland in which she expressed her

confidence in him, which was all right.

But Mr. Cleveland thought he was

bound to answer such a letter in full, and

instead of acknowledging the receipt of

the letter from Mrs. Beecher, and thank-

ing her for the kindness, confidence and

good will expressed therein, he goes over

the scandal business, and writes with

less sense than would be expected of

a school-boy who had reached the

little reader. He boasts of his hard

work in Albany, how particularly he is

attends church occasionally, and how late

he sits up at night to administer the af-

fairs of state, but he says

one thing which must certainly disgust

all sensible democrats as it does all re-

publicans, and that is, he confesses to

Mrs. Beecher that the Buffalo scandal is

true, or in other words, he says that he

has not denied it.

What a condition the democracy is in

with their candidate. On the one hand

they are getting up forged letters

trying to prove that the "Rev. Mr. Bee-

cher told a lie about the Cleveland scandal

at Buffalo, and on the other hand Governor

Cleveland himself writes a letter to Mr.

Beecher confessing that the scandal is

true.

This will not only excite the democ-

rats with madness, but it will disgust

everybody else who is a thorough Ameri-

can, and who desires to see some man-

hood and some strong common sense in

a presidential candidate no matter to

what party he belongs.

FACTS ABOUT WAGES.

According to the census reports there

are over 407,000 persons employed by

railway companies in this country, not

including the officers, clerks or book-

keepers. The wages received, average

per month \$37.50 for all classes. The

engineers, firemen and switchmen, of

course, receive much more than this average,

because the number of laborers and

trackmen who receive less than the aver-

age is very large.

Now the railway employees in this coun-

try should remember the difference be-

tween the wages here and in Europe. In

London and in Liverpool \$6.00 a week

are paid to engineers, in France the same;

in Austria \$0.15, in Germany \$7.70, in

Denmark \$8, and in Chicago \$27. Fire-

men get \$5.25 in London and Liverpool,

\$5.36 in Germany, \$3.80 in France, \$6

in Denmark, and \$15 in Chicago. Track-

men and laborers get about \$4.45 in Lon-

don and Liverpool, \$3.75 to \$3.90 in

France, a little over \$4 in Germany, \$3

in Austria, \$4.80 in Denmark, and \$3.70

and \$9 in Chicago.

The census reports show that

the aggregate wages paid in this country

to those employees, and mind officials and

clerks were not included, is \$133,000,000.

At the English rate these people would

receive about \$90,000,000; at the German

rate about \$80,000,000; at the French or

Austrian rate about \$80,000,000.

What do these figures teach? They

teach that the American system of pro-

tection is the best thing for the work-

man. That system has always been sup-

ported by the republican party and has

always been opposed bitterly by the dem-

ocratic party. The democrats never got

control of congress but that they tried

to break down protection.

It has been the aim of the democratic party

for forty years to crush protection. It

tried it last winter and has never failed to

try it when it had an opportunity. Then

here is the point: "If the workers on

railroads think it would be a good thing

to have their wages reduced \$90,000,000

or more, to the rate paid similar workers

in England, they have an opportunity to

express that wish by voting for the dem-

ocratic ticket in November."

A WORD FOR PROTECTIONISTS.

Last year the protectionists of New

York support a separate ticket for mem-

bers of the legislature. Of course not

one of them was elected, but in some

places the prohibition vote largely weak-

ened the strength of the republicans and

therefore an additional number of dem-

ocrats were elected to the legislature

and a direct result of this was that the

cause for which the prohibitionists work-

ed was farther removed from success

than ever.

Our temperance friends can find a

wholesome lesson in the election in Ohio.

In that state the temperance people

worked with the other republicans; and

Judge Johnson, who was particularly

obnoxious to the liquor interest, was re-

elected by a large plurality than any one

else on the republican ticket. The dem-

ocratic party, through its platform, its

candidate for president, and its press,

this year declares hearty hostility to the

temperance cause.

Will our friends, the prohibitionists,

remember the fact that the official

organ of Governor Cleveland, the

Albany Argus, calls him "an anti-pro-

hibition democratic Governor, who has

stood like a rock between the zealots

who use prohibition as an instrument of

persecution and their victims." And

yet the prohibitionists, through their

speakers say they want Blaine defeated

and Cleveland elected! In all soberness

they explain this inconsistency? One

of two men will be elected—Mr. Blaine

or Mr. Cleveland. What is there in Cleve-

land's life or the record of the democ-

ocratic party that demands his election?

Would the friends of temperance, the

members of the Woman's National Chris-

tian temperance union, who pray so ear-

nestly for temperance and the home-

would they feel proud to see

DID HIS OWN TALKING.

An American in an English Court

for Thumping an Editor.

The Prosecution Shows Itself a

Prevaricator, and the Defend-

ant Wins a Triumph.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Bow Street police

court was crowded with reporters Friday

morning on the occasion of the trial of Mr.

George Rogers on charges of libel against

the editor of the Standard, Mr. John

Rogers. The defendant, Mr. Rogers, was

represented by Mr. John Fisher, a

well-known barrister of Temple

Garden, and one of the shrewdest crim-

inal lawyers in London. Mr. Rogers'

counsel had given Mr. Fisher a brief

which was beautifully padded with lies. It

stated that Mr. Rogers was only a poor

American, that he had been a member of

the Standard, and another member of the

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